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Report of Ad Hoc Recical Study Group

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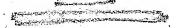


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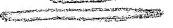
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APP ADDICES

A. Hilitary Research and Development Projects of Interest to IDB Ad Hoc Medical Study Group

B. Roster of Study GroupC. Schedule of Neetings

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1. Existing Techniques and Agents

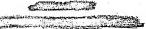
1.1 Capacity to Endure Assaults

The capacity to undere assaults designed to break down resistance and thus reveal secret information varies greatly from individual to individual. No one can meet every load to which he might conceivably be exposed, a fact highlighted by World War II experience. In short, everyone has his breaking point. Personal conflict in excess of an individual's current integrative capacity may be a precipitating factor in such a "break".

Whatover reduces integrative capacity may serve to increase the possibility of an individual being overwhelmed by frustrations and conflicts; hitherto managed successfully. Thus a host of deprivations, denying of sleep; as well as exhaustion, pain, starvation, malnutrition, infection, sopsis, and intextection make conflict relatively excessive. Likewice, acts that lamiliate, destroy self esteem, and create a conviction of being isolated, rejected, abandomed or unwanted may impair this integrative capacity. Threats of punishment by beatings or chandel poisons, threats of herm to loved onus, or falsehoods about the state of one's associates, family or country may be similarly damaging.

1.2 Methods of Persussion or Seduction

But equally pertinent are methods of persuasion or seduction, as contrasted to punitive methods, that can be used to induce an individual to reveal secret information wittingly or unwittingly, Combinations of



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these means can also be effective. Given sufficient time and the essential interrogative skills, it is possible to clicit by persuesive methods, without the use of chemical agents or severely punitive means, much of the desired information from almost any person.

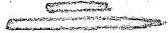
1.3 Usofulness of Chamical Agents

However, chemical agents exist such as: alcohol, cannabinol, caffuine, barbiturates, beneadrine, dictival exide of lysergic acid (ISD 25), moscaline, and hydreine, and it is altogether likely that others will be found, that hasten or facilitate the process of persuasion.

It must be emphasized, however, that the pharmacodynamic actions of those agents do not in themselves prevent an individual from lying or withholding information. Such chemical agents have been found helpful in alleming an individual to empress himself when, for whetever reason, he is ready to yield.

An atmosphere of friendliness and sympathy promotes the exchange of confidences, a feature of human nature which is profitably exploited in the obtaining of secret information. Again, certain chemical agents can be used to premote feelings of sevenity, well being, commanders, freedom from restraint and anxiety. On the other hand, chemical agents as ancillary means of interrogation may not only fail to yield rich rewards, but may actually block progress. For example, anxiety or punic induced by the augments of being "drugged" may cause subjects to become especially suspicious, cautious and tacitum, thus defeating the purpose for which the agent was given and jeopardizing future chances of success.

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1.4 Subsequent Uncurrentes of ..ct

As regards the giving out of information and having thereafter no knowledge of the dead, several points are familiar;

- (a) One may simply by talking conversationally (especially to a skilled interrogator) say something unknowingly which may be of great use to the enumy. Cortain chamical agents by increasing talkativeness may augment this process.
- (b) Secret information may be told outright and forgotten by the teller through mental processes of repression. Here, too, the involved mental processes are be furthered by chanical agents, making it easier to forget that one has revealed information.
- (c) It has been suggested repeatedly that "subtle" and even "occult" means such as "Black Esychiatry", hymnosis, "secret drugs" and brain demaing procedures are being used by unfriendly nations to make an individual "say and do things against his will". Some of those means are conservably being tried but they some elaborate, impractical, and unnecessary in order to cause a man to reveal secret information. It cannot be predicted that the methods will get on every man in the manner desired. Further, it is entrumely likely that equivalent results would be achieved by experts uging the simpler and tried methods mentioned above.
- .(d) The hypnotic state has been singled out by some as being specifically pertinent to performing acts against one's will and having thereafter no memory of the act. Through its use <u>certain</u> individuals can rarely be induced under specific conditions, to perform acts concerning which there is much conflict in the mind of the subject; (i.e. sexual

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indiscretion. or perversions, acts of violence against ment is of the family, rivels, enemies, superiors, or intinates). Post-hypnotic suggestion may operate for some days under these circumstances, and be followed by amessia. But even more rarely would mets of treason against the state or sabotage occur under these conditions and only if the individual capable of being so hypnotized more in areat conflict about his loyalty. The practical importance of such phenomena as regards loyal persons or these of undivided loyalty is negligible.

Further, by a combination of methods an individual with conflict concerning his loyalty may be induced to commit acts of treason and thereafter have no knowledge of the act. But again, such a possibility is considered to be remote and practically unimportant among these with undivided loyalty.

1.5 Damaging the Person

Success in suitably influencing persons depends on exploiting already familiar facets of an individual's nature. Dauging the person, as in delirium resulting from toxic amounts of chemical agents makes the individual of little practical value as a source of information or an agent for treason. Furthermore, damage to the brain by surgical, chemical, or physical means (e.g. electrical, ultrasonies, freezing) while it sensitives lowers restraint, may also reduce the capacity to remember. Experience with prisoners who have had damaging brain operations is not available,—but experience with civilian patients who have undergone such operations does not suggest that these procedures make an individual any more likely to reveal confidences of an important nature. It is a fact that such opera-

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tions and precedures make persons less rigid, but cortainly less effective in planning and corrying out instructions. Furthernore, the results are unpredictable and could not be counted upon for the addievement of an explainable alteration of personality.

1.6 Hithor's of Soluction and Serconing for Security Risk

Mith reference to security risk, a careful survey of the character and post performance of the individual in the best rathed and would screen out most succeptible individuals. In all events, there is no single test or procedure which is invariably reliable in detecting those who dissociate readily, such as very suggestible persons, or those who constitute poor security risk.

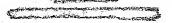
1.7 Safequarding Information

The only sure method of safeguardin secret information is to limit the amount possessed by any one person and to prevent those who must know much from coming under the influence of the enemy.

1.8 Indoctrination

On the other hand, it is possible to accomplish a good deal by proper indoctrination. This should engender engrences of the simple techniques of persuasion or soduction, the danger of rmy talk, caution about establishing friendships; and in "drinking". Also, engendered should be an awareness of the feelings associated with being under the influence of chanical agents, thus enabling an individual to emercise even greater caution as regards his utterances and acts. Hereover, it should be recognized that agents used therapeutically for medical or surgical energencies any also create opportunities for the energy to extract military information.

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1.9 The Condition recognizes but reiterates that the next important is tare of indectrication and protection against personal are high morals and firm discilling. Those struction those factures of busin nature that may man unit, be an lotted by the energy.

. _ 2. Comments on Existing Programs .

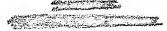
The applicable and related military research and development projects, as indicated in Appendix A, have been reviewed as to content and susceptibility to assertaining whether effective and practical techniques exist, or could be developed, which could be utilized to render an individual subservient to an imposed will or control.

Although the present state of knowledge indicates little threat, if any, to National Society, through special "interrogation" techniques or agents, it is the considered opinion of the study group that the existing progress offer little hope of establishing the existence of, or of developing, effective and practical techniques or agents. Buch work is required and many promising avenues of approach are available for research which are not being followed. Provising areas of research are indicated in Section 3, Recommendations.

Specific comments on the content of existing projects follow: 2.1 Massachusetts General Mos ital (Baucher)

Studies, such as this, on the psychological effects of chemical agents, are of minor value when accomplished without detailed knowledge of the personality structure of the individual tested and his mental state at the time of administration.

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2.2 University of Mochaster (Wendt)

This study of the effects of drugs on psychological processes, particularly as adjuncts in interrogation has revealed little now in mathodology and results as thus far presented. Intensive experimentation with chunical agents as potential adjuncts to interrogation was carried out during World War II. A series of agents and combinations of agents were tested and little of practical importance was revealed. Although not released for publication, these data are available to responsible persons. Much waste and repetition could have been avoided if this material had been thoroughly familiar to those who approved and undertook such experimentation.

It is understood that this study is being terminated.

2.3 IMRI, Bathosda

Barly (1947) MHRI studies of drugs reported to be utilized by the USSR in interrogation procedures revealed that these drugs played little part in such procedures. Work became inactive due to lack of subjects. Reactivation in 1950 resulted in University of Rechester (Manit) project. Little, if any, work applicable to interrogation is presently underway at RAMI.

2.4 Indiana University (Ellson)

On the basis of present knowledge, it is not considered profitable to pursue studies aimed at adding additional biological, etc. indicators to the polygraphic techniques in order to make such techniques more precise. It is understood that studies to date under this project have reached the same conclusion and that the project will not be extended.

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2.5 John E. Reid & Assec. (John E. Reid)

This is a new project simed at use of feedback delay to develop a stress situation and although promising cannot be evaluated at this time.

2.6 Army Guarical Conter (Psychochemical Warfire)
- New York State Priventeric Inst (Pson)
New York State Psychiatric Inst (Langis)
- University of Schinge (S.Sware)

These projects comprise the Army program on psychochemical warfers and as such are not directly applicable to interrogation techniques. Results may be applicable and should be classly followed by those responsible for the development of interrogation techniques.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 Those having to do with immediate military needs.
- (a) Skilled and experienced interrogators, as well as these who have been expected to enemy interrogation should be encouraged to analyze, with appropriate scientific support, their own and each other's methods and experiences with the aim of formulating procedure for purposes of instruction and protection.
- (b) It is recommended that a careful analysis and evaluation be made of the pertinent factors in those cases where individuals have proven to be poor security risk after having been ascertained as a good one. This would add greatly to the usefulness of existing methods and indicate areas to be emphasized in collecting data. Prevision should also be made for a continuing follow-up study and report, after entrance on duty, of these considered initially to be in the "doubtful" or "borderline"

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- (c) For investigations designed to improve rathods of interrogation, study under field conditions and near depots of recently captured prigoners of war is strongly recommended. The opportunities now made evailable by the situation in Korea should be immediately utilized by assigning appropriate research teams with adequate freedom of movement for this purpose.
- (d) It is suggested that research design be incorporated into the operations of intelligence agencies and advantage be taken of the stressful aspects of the polygraphic test situation and preliminary and attendant interviews with the aim of coordinating this information with the psychiatric and psychological approach.
- (d) The Study Group wishes to emphasize the importance of the utmost care in screening and selecting of persons who must be entrusted with secret information and exposed to dangerous pressures. It also wishes to express confidence in adequate life history studies and character appraisal as the best, though not infallible method of selection.
- (c) It is realized that the energy will continue to contrive new devices that bewilder, frighten and injure. Indestrination precedures should take into consideration the fact that the best protection for the exposed individual is high motivation and familiarity with persuasive techniques, drug effects and other assaults plus an awareness of the limitations of these measures in the face of firm personal discipline and high morale. It may be important to know that even the intensity of pain has a ceiling beyond which further increases in stimulus do not yield



ery greater intensity of pain.

3.2 Those having to do with the collection of data which may improve basic understanding and thus ultimately prove to be of military use.

- (a) To increase understanding of the mental processes involved in the retention and revolution of secret information, intensive studies of the action of chemical and physical agents on neural and psychological processes should be festered. Studies on psychological effects of chemical agents are of minor value unless much is known of the personality structure of the individual being tested and his mental state at the time of administration. It is strongly recommended that better criteria of behavior be developed.
- (b) It is equally fundamental to premote investigations on the mature of interpersonal relations, with the aim of establishing the underlying principles of human behavior, their limits and applications.
- (c) It would be particularly relevant to study pursuasion, seduction, and resistance as they relate to individual values, loyalities, attitudes, and opinions.
- (d) Studies on patients with psychological at accertaining how charical agents suggest specific features of disturbed mental processes and behavior are approved. It is hoped that suitable asseying and testing procedures will be observed by the investigators, since unless such methods are evolved, relatively little advance will have been made.

3.3 Recommendations Concerning the Puture of the Study Group

The Ad Hoc Study Group recommends that hereafter no regular schedule of mortings be planned, but that the committee be called together when fresh information from the Armed Forces and the C.I.A. requiring interpretation

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becames available. Also, it is recommended that there be included in an engineering such as the Research and Development Board having intimate contact with the C.T.A. and Military Services, an individual who will be respectible for bringing to the Committee fresh developments in civilian and military experience and scientific activity pertinent to the Committee's interests. Committee meetings could then be held presumably at long intervals, to make and nake recommendations. Also, the Committee at cush occasions could review presentations of work under contract and consider projects to be undertaken. It is estimated that, berning courgencies, two poetings a year should suffice.

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APPENDIX C

SCHEDULE OF RELITINGS

First meeting - 15 August 1952

Second musting - 1 October 1952

Third meeting - 11 November 1952

Fourth meeting - 9 December 1952

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